

In the early '40s I made my first visit to New York's Hayden Planetarium, where I was told that the Earth was created, 500 million years before, when a star (obviously male, and obviously in lust) closely approached our poor little virginal Sun. In the orgiastic fury that followed, the interloper using his gravitation, pulled solar eggs from our Sun which he then shot through with star sperm. Once he got what he wanted, he slid out of our neighborhood leaving behind masses of hot solar matter orbiting their mother, the Sun. This matter ultimately cooled and condensed into the celestial bodies of our solar system.

The Earths Rotation

Ralph Rene

Mensa Lectures,

Last Skeptic of Science

That old theory of stellar mating has been replaced by a modern version of the La Place theory. Today we are told that our planets coalesced from dust and rock fragments that were part of a rotating giant cloud that formed both the Sun and its planets. Planets are the part that didn't get sucked into the sun. We are also told this original motion accounts for both the current revolution and rotation of all the solar bodies. But this theory was concocted before we knew that Venus has a retrograde rotation (still unexplained) and that space is filled with radiation, magnetic fields, space dust and other stuff in general. This forever concept of rotation has stuck in my craw like a fish bone for over 45 years.

By the time our philosophers finally accepted the fact that our smoothly spinning world is a sphere, the Earth had been sufficiently mapped to accurately determine that the northern hemisphere contained most of the land masses. Since rocks are heavier than water, it seemed evident to those philosophers that our freely supported Earth was "top heavy". It should "Roll-Over" changing the existing polar axis of rotation and allowing the circumferential line of heaviest mass to form the new equator, thereby attaining dynamic stability. However, since this hadn't happened, although the smooth rotation of the Earth demanded dynamic balance, to balance the load they postulated a hypothetical super-sized southern polar continent which they named Antarcticus.

According to geo-physicists who speak of our top heavy world, "*The final position of the pole is one that places the continents as well as possible on top of the*

Subsequent exploration since the late 1400's produced South Africa, North America and South America. When the exploration reached 60 degrees south, it was acknowledged that "Antarcticus" could not be large enough to balance the Earth's "top heavy" rotation.

Then in 1840 Antarctica was finally discovered. That year an American named Charles Wilkes followed the coast of Antarctica for 1500 miles proving it to be a continent. However, as large as it was it still did not have enough mass to give us the rotational stability which we exhibit.

In 1957, for the first time in human history, almost every nation agreed to cooperate and participate in a year of exploring our entire planet in depth. It was called the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Antarctica received the lion's share of attention. The participating philosophers gathered mountains of data, retired to their citadels and thirtyfive years later are still processing the data. Very little ever trickled down to us peasants.

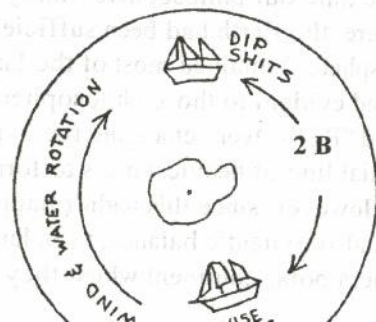
I have heard of only three (other) results of the work done there. The first was the sonic mapping of that continent's topography. The second was that the net vectorial motion of the world's oceans was positive and in the direction of the earth's rotation. The third was that the vectorial motion of the atmosphere was in the same direction as, and exceeding the velocity of the oceans.

Let's examine these other findings of the IGY that pertain to the vectorial velocity of atmosphere and ocean. The motions of the oceans are most pronounced in the frigid seas that encircle Antarctica. At south 40 degree latitude, the Roaring Forties are aptly named. This west to east movement of air and sea was known to the British Navy by the late 1700s and kept as a naval secret for the next 100 years. As a result British warships would be sighted in the Atlantic one day, and a few weeks later would be seen in the Pacific.

Other European naval powers knew that this was — "impossible" so they erroneously assumed that the British had so many warships that they were re-using the names to confuse everyone.

The British Navy was very clever. Instead of fighting, for months on end, the head winds and the head seas of the closest Westward Cape, the Royal Navy would run with the wind and current toward the Eastward Cape. They could change oceans in a matter of weeks. This military secret was kept even from the British commercial interests. As a direct result the merchant fleets of the world suffered thousands of shipwrecks and tens of thousands of marine casualties during those years by continuing to sail westward, into wind and wave because the map distance was shorter.

Wise Brits & Dip Shits



developed the Rene' theory of rotation. I could easily picture the air masses driving the seas toward the east, and the sea in turn driving the Earth's rotation. Each by friction! But what drives the atmosphere? Can it be the solar wind? Nah! Could electricity have a major effect on a planet? Impossible!

Or is it? In August 1972 there occurred the largest observed solar flare of the century. The radiation levels increased dramatically and the following effect was noted. *"Moreover, contrary to general expectation, the eruption (solar) clearly affected the rotation of the earth and thus the length of our days! The day of August 8, 1972 was ten milliseconds longer than August 7. This deviation was greater than any which had yet been measured for the length of a single day. In the weeks that followed, the earth, so to speak "ran slow." Then slowly it regained its old tempo and turned as fast as before."*²

The accepted rate of decrease in rotation for the Earth is about 1.6 milliseconds for a whole century.³ With six times that shift coming in one day, forgive me if I doubt that our rotation is the result of the rotation of any original stellar mass. If our rotation is due to initial inertia, how do we account for the return to normal speed? Once you put the brake to a fly wheel only an input of energy can bring it back to former speed. In this case both the braking effect and the acceleration required incredible energy.

A left hand proof of my frictional rotation should be found in the examination of airless moons. I believe they will be found to have either zero rotation or a very slow one similar to our Moon. Our Moon has a once a month rotation which is exactly equal to its revolution. There is little rotational data on the other moons in our solar system but what there is would seem to indicate that they are also fixed to their periods of revolution..

If Newton and Galileo could see and study the Jovian moons with hand built primitive telescopes, one would think that in the centuries that have passed, just one of our astro-philosophers would have wasted his time in acquiring data on the various moons. The astro-philosophers claim to have super accurate gear with which they tell us all about stars and galaxies billions of light years distant. You would think that just for "drill" as we used to say in the Army, every once in a while, that they would take a quick peek in our back yard.

Some astronomical apologists have claimed that the 200 inch Palomar scope can not focus on something as close as our Moon. As far as I can tell from the second hand astronomy text I recently purchased, there is absolutely no reason why the largest of telescopes cannot focus on the Moon, the planets and their moons. Wouldn't it have been great if the Palomar scope had looked at the Apollo 11 mission site while they fired off a powerful flare? How preoccupied can you get as you learn more and more about less and less?

For 20 years I have cursed the experts who control our large telescopes. They remind me of Big Time Charley, friend of the working girl, who each Friday night blows his whole pay playing big shot. He buys rounds at the local gin-mill while his wife and kids starve at home. Our experts keep trying to see the end of the universe while we starve at home,

astrophysicist

used for
simulations
railways

We never
went to the
moon in
Apollo 11
spacecraft.

would tend to prove that the solar wind interacts with a body with no atmosphere by producing either a very slow rotation or none. Moons with an atmosphere should have a faster rotation.

Time has modified our picture of the universe. The Earth is now estimated to be five billion years old, space has dust in it, and powerful radiation roars throughout space. Space friction must exist and no matter how slight, over a five billion year period of time every planet should have zero rotation.

I predict that each planet's atmosphere, with the exception of Venus, will be found to rotate faster than that planet's surface, thus proving Rene's Rotation. As far as Venus is concerned, if the rotation of the atmosphere is also retrograde then the planet's rotational speed will be found to be increasing. If not, then the planet will be decreasing in rotational speed. I also predict that the decrease will be such that the planet will lose all rotation in a few thousand years. It will then begin to slowly accelerate toward normal rotation.

When you predict, you go way out on a shaky limb and give all your enemies a sharp chain saw and tree climbing spikes. I only hope that my predictions are as accurate as Velikovsky's and not as bad as Newton's.

It should not take a rocket scientist to see that if the net vectorial winds in the direction of rotation exceed the net vectorial ocean currents in that same direction and these also exceed the Earth's rotational speed, then the frictional drag of the seas and the air masses must contribute something to the rotation of our planet. And if we concede something — why not all?

We are taught that the rotation of the Earth is due to the original impetus caused by the circular contraction of the space matter that formed our planet. When I was young, the world was only 500 million years old, and we believed that space was the perfect vacuum and was completely devoid of matter. Ergo, there was no friction to retard our planet and it would rotate forever with no retardation except for the claims of a minuscule degradation in velocity due to the gravitational effects of the Moon. The Earth's rotation is still subject to unaccountable variations in rotation. It speeds up or slows down for no reason we know and in recent years the Astronomical gurus have added several "leap seconds" to compensate for the Earth's slower rotation. I find fault with this assumption because if all gravity is measured and calculated from the dead, exact center (as Newton claims) of the bodies concerned, how can the rotation be affected?

As I grew older the Earth aged much faster than I did. I would add a year or two, but the geo-philosophers would add 100 million years or so to the age of the Earth. My scientific skepticism began to suspect that the original impetus theory was a bit flawed. When the Earth celebrated its billionth birthday I knew, without positive proof, that unless some outside force was applying power, our Earth should long ago have stopped its rotational whirl through the solar system. Isn't it strange that when the Earth was 500 million years old the Moon was degrading our rotational speed by the same amount as it is today when

rotational speed, did our philosophers throw out the original impetus theory? Certainly not! They added on an 'epicycle' of strange movements of masses of internal magma to account for it. A spinning ice skater, by bringing his arms closer to his body, can increase his speed of rotation. The geo-philosophers call this the conservation of angular momentum. They figure this as the cause of increased rotation. They suppose that strange and mysterious gnomes inhabit the center of the Earth who magically move mountains of magma. Lo! The Earth's rotation speeds up or slows down accordingly.

A few years ago while reading "The Discoverers", by Daniel Boorstin, I caught a hint of a Faraday machine that might duplicate the driven rotation of objects. The experiment is written up in one of the thirteen Faraday diaries which I tried to locate so that I might poke through them and see whether or not this gadget would make an appropriate model of the solar system. The Newark, NJ Library has them, but unfortunately, they had been microfilmed by a special sub miniature process and the only film reader that could read the text broke, and was thrown away. The interconnected library system produced Howorth's work from the 1890's but failed to get me a copy of the Faraday journals. Someday, when I can afford it, I shall pursue this.

I don't believe that we fully understand the mechanics of rotating bodies. This anomaly takes us back to when we first learned to ride a bicycle. In the beginning that two wheeler was extremely unstable because one had to simultaneously maintain balance and pedal to attain motion. For most of us success came only after someone else balanced us and then gave a shove. As soon as we started to move, the bike became stable even at a very low velocity.

Was this stability due to our momentum or was it from the fly wheel effect of the slowly rotating wheels? We must eliminate the flywheel effect as indicated by the following observation. The old 74 cubic inch Harley Davidson, on which I learned to ride, weighed almost a thousand pounds. Its wheels weighed at least ten times as much as those of a bicycle, and yet both machines attained stability at the same low speed.

If based on the momentum (mass times velocity) the machine weighs 40 times more and should become stable at much lower speeds than the bike but this is simply not the case. However, if you insist that basic stability is due to momentum, then you open up another can of worms.

Let us try a little thought experiment. Somewhere out there in this great big world of ours there is a man, 170 pounds whose only passion in life is riding his 30 pound bicycle. He is determined to pedal his bike all over the world. We first consider our sweating bicyclist pedaling from west to east on a road on the equator in Brazil. His ground speed is five miles per hour, and if we add this to the Earth's equatorial rotational speed of 1035 mph, his total momentum is 200 pounds total weight times 1040 miles per hour. This comes to 208,000 pound miles per hour.

A few months later our imaginary cyclist is freezing his ass off pedaling at 5 miles per hour on a stationary ice field at the 80th parallel north. He is going from east to west, and here the Earth's rotational speed is only 180 miles per hour and his momentum is now

one sixth of that which he had on the equator. Does this mean that he must pedal at 1035 miles per hour to attain the same stability he had at two miles per hour on the equator?

We instinctively realize that this is not true and that neither latitude nor direction has anything to do with stability. If neither momentum nor fly wheel effect account for this increase in stability, what does?

A car taking a curve uncovers another rotational anomaly. We know from experience that the smoothest turning, with the least tire scrub and outward throw to the passengers, results when a car is being slowly accelerated throughout a turn. Driving at a constant velocity or de-accelerating doesn't give the same results. Therefore expert drivers say it's best, whenever possible, to brake on the straight approach to a curve and then gently apply power as one drives through it. You can easily prove that for yourself.

However, by theory, any amount of acceleration should cause higher instantaneous speeds which should increase the tendency to either skid out or overturn the car. Yet this doesn't happen. I haven't the faintest idea why a bike or motorcycle becomes stable at such slow speeds, nor do I understand why acceleration helps smooth out a turn. But it does seem to me (a sneaking suspicion) that something is lacking in our basic understanding of momentum and rotation.

Now you are entitled to believe anything that you want. However, remember that when observational data or experiment conflicts with a theory, no matter how beautiful the theory or how impressive the credentials of its author, a rational person pitches out the theory.